

LUK'YANOVA, N.D.; BUNTSEY, Ya.M.

Functional state of the thyroid gland in patients with brain tumors. Vop. neirokhir. 28 no.2:15-21 Mr-Apr '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. TSentral'naya psikhonevrologicheskaya i neyrokhirurgicheskaya bol'nitsa Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya SSSR i Gorodskoy protivozobnyy dispanser, Khar'kov.

Luk'yanova, N. P.

✓ MD The amino acid composition of the proteins of chloroplasts and leucoplasts in plant ontogenesis. N. M. Sivakyan, E. N. Bezinger, N. A. Guminovskaya, and N. P. Luk'yanova. (A. N. Bakh Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 20, 353-70 (1955).--Study material consisted of roots and leaves of the sugar beet. Procedures are described for obtaining the plastids and for the separation and analysis of the proteins. Paper chromatographic methods were extensively employed. A lipoprotein was isolated at various stages of the sugar beet growth, having 4.8-6.7% of lipides depending upon the age of the plant. By means of partition chromatography 16 constituent amino acids were found in this protein: asparagine, glutamine, glycine, alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, serine, threonine, tyrosine, phenylalanine, proline, arginine, lysine, cystine, and methionine. In the leucoplastids quant. detns. were made of 13 and in the chloroplastids of 8 amino acids. Characteristic of the isolated plastid proteins is a high content of basic amino acids (arginine, lysine). The oxyamino acids and in some stages of the plant's development the S-contg. amino acid content of the leucoplast protein is also high. The amino acid content of this protein varies with the age of the plant. While the content of serine may be reduced by 6.8%, the content of cystine, threonine, and glycine may be increased by a total of 7.1%, possibly through the interconversion of some of these amino acids. The leucine content of sugar beet roots is notably reduced with age. The content of dicarboxylic amino acids, alanine, and arginine remains unchanged. It is noteworthy that in the chloroplast protein the amino acids which fluctuate quantitatively were identical with those of the leucoplasts which remained quantitatively const. (aspartic acid, alanine) and *vice versa* (serine, cystine, glycine). The arginine content of both proteins remained unchanged at all stages of the sugar beet growth.

D. S. Levine

(2)

LUK'YANOVA, N.I.

Lomakin, P.F., Sulimovskaya, N.A., and Luk'Yanova, N.I. "On the diagnosis and clinical treatment of lingering septic endocarditis", Vracheb. delo, 1949, NO. 1, paragraphs 41-46.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

LUK'YANOVA, N.I., kand.med.nauk

Influence of hepatic insufficiency on the course of rheumatic
fever. Vrach.delo no.12:1287-1291 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Kafedra terapii 2 (zav. - dots. T.V. Bugoslavskaya) Ukrainского
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i 32 bol'nitsa Khar'kova.
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (LIVER)

LUK'YANOVA, N.I., kand.med.nauk (Khar'kov)

Gastric and duodenal ulcer in rheumatic fever patients. Vrach.
delo no.4:359-361 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra terapii (zav. - dotsent T.V. Bugoslavskaya) Ukrain-
skogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i terapevticheskoye
otdeleniya 32 bol'nitsy. (PEPTIC ULCER) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)

LUK'YANOVA, N.I., kand.med.nauk

Aldolase content of the blood serum in acute rheumocarditis. Kaz.
med.zhur. 40 no.4:6-9 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz kafedry terapii (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent T.V. Bugoslavskaya)
Ukrainskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i terapevticheskogo
otdeleniya 32-y bol'nitsy (glavvrach - I.S. Yefimov).
(ALDOLASE) (RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE)

LUK'YANOVA, N.I., dotsent; GAVRYUSHENKO, L.A. (Kh_gr'kov)

Clinical biochemical characteristics of interparoxysmal
periods in rheumatic fever. Vrach. delo no.6:122-123 Je'63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Kafedra terapii No.2(zav. - dotsent T.V.Boguslavskaya)
Ukrainskogo ipstuta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i 32-ya
bol'nitsa, Khar'kov.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

LUK'YANOVA, N. L.

GRIGOROV, K. V., LUK'YANOVA, N. L., YANUS, R. I.

Magnetic Method of Discovering Internal Defects in Rotating Bodies.
Zav. Labor. 6, 1102, 1937.

ADASKIN, Ye.M.; LUK'YANOVA, N.L.

Stability of xylose in subacid and subalkaline media.

Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 9 no.4:10-11 '56.

(MLRA 9:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy
i sul'fitno-spirovoy promyshlennosti.
(Xylose)

LUK'YANOVA, N.L.
ADASKIN, Ye.M.; LUK'YANOVA, N.L.

Using ion-exchanging tars for purification of xylose syrups.
Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 9 no.8:11-13 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy
i sul'fitno-spirovoy promyshlennosti.
(tar) (Ion exchange) (Xylose)

266 YHNC 67.12
ADASKIN, Ye.M.; LUK'YANOVA, N.L.; GUTINA, S.L.

Optimum system for the purification of pentose hydrolyzates.
Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 11 no.1:14-15 '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i
sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Pentoses)

ADASKIN, Ye.M.; LUK'YANOVA, N.L.; GUTINA, S.L.

Studying ion exchanging resins of new types. ~~Gidroliz.~~ i lesokhim.prom.
11 no.8:15-17 ' 58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i
sul'fitno-spirovoy promyshlennosti.
(Resins, Synthetic) (Ion exchange) (Hydrolysis)

(3)

ACCESSION NR: AT4044074

S/2994/63/000/021/0022/0075

AUTHOR: Karatayev, G. I., Serbulenko, M. G., Gusev, Yu. M., Kolmogorova, P. P., Luk'yanova, N. N., Puchkov, Ye. P., Sary*cheva, Yu. K.

TITLE: Solving some of the problems of geophysical prospecting on electronic computers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut geologii i geofiziki. Trudy*, no. 21, 1963, Geofizicheskiy sbornik. no. 4: Primeneniye elektronny*kh tsifrovyy*kh mashin pri reshenii nekotory*kh zadach geofiziki (Geophysical papers, no. 4: Using electronic computers in solving some geophysical problems), 22-75

TOPIC TAGS: geophysical prospecting, computer programming, gravity, magnetic field, magnetic prospecting

ABSTRACT: When computers are used, more realistic assumptions may be made to replace the idealized formulations which give inadequate interpretations of geophysical anomalies. In the present paper, a classification is given of the main problems of geophysical interpretation. Examples of computer application to geophysical problems include: 1. transformation of the observed anomalous field into the upper half-space; 2. calculation of the field in the lower half-space; 3. computing of vertical and horizontal

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ACCESSION NR: AT4044074

derivatives of various orders from observed anomalies; 4. distinguishing components which reflect geological structure in the study of crystal structure; and 5. constructing contact surfaces and determining the elements of perturbing masses. The authors then deal with calculation of the improper integrals encountered in geophysical interpretation and estimate the errors resulting, using model fields for specific cases. Recommended formulas are given for two and three-dimensional problems. Integral representation of anomalous potential fields is then treated, and formulas are derived and tabulated for computing the coefficients of the cubature formula and the quadratic sum. Detailed instructions are given for construction of tangential gravitating planes, correction for the effects of local relief, and the preparation of structural and topographic maps for computer processing. The following computer programs are listed: 1. evaluating anomalous fields in the lower and upper half-space; 2. computing vertical gradients of various orders; 3. calculating horizontal derivatives of any other; 4. calculating functions orthogonal to observed functions and values of regional anomalies; 6. filtering errors in observations; 7. solution of the direct problem of gravitational prospecting for the case of one or several tangential gravitating surfaces; 8. obtaining constants of contact

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surfaces; 9. determining lodes and the physical nature of perturbations; 11. averaging anomalous fields; 12. evaluating errors in relief. Brief descriptions are given of programs for solving the quadrature and cubature formulas, a subroutine for formulating true addresses on the grid, and a program for calculating the correlation functions for several paths traced out in a field. The theoretical predictions were confirmed. Most of the computer time was spent on reading in and punching out data. This work makes it possible to solve complex problems relating to the correlation of morphologies of geophysical fields of different origin. "Acknowledgements are given to E. E. Fotiadi, corresponding member of the SSSR Academy of Sciences, and to Prof. A. I. Zaborovskiy, R. F. Volodarskiy and T. I. Landa of MGU (Moscow State University), as well as to the Vy*chislitel'ny*y tsentr SO AN SSSR (Computer Center, Siberian Division, SSSR Academy of Sciences). Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 7 figures and 145 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i geofiziki, Sibirskoye otdeleniye, Akademiya Nauk SSSR (Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Division, SSSR Academy of Sciences)

Card 3/4

LUK'YANOVA, N.N.

Use of an electronic digital computer for constructing a contact
graviting surface. Geol.i geofiz. 4:113-115 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk.
(Electric digital computers) (Gravity prospecting)

LUK'YANOVA, N.P., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) " Effect of affections of
various sections of the nervous system ^{upon} ~~on the~~ urinary bladder acti-
vity." Dnepropetrovsk, 1958. 18 pp with graphs (Min of Health USSR.
Dnepropetrovsk State Med Inst). 200 copies (K1,38-59, 120)

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LUK'YANOVA, O. I.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Structure-Formation of Concentrated Cement Suspensions."
Cand Chem Sci, Moscow State Univ., Sci Res Inst of Chemistry, Moscow, 1953. (Referativnyy
Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 5, Mar 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 54

Luk'yanova, O.I.

/Physicochemical investigations of structure formation in cement suspensions. E. E. SOGALOVA, P. A. REBINDER, AND O. I. LUK'YANOVA. *Vestnik Moshk. Univ. 9, Ser. Fiz.-Mat. i Estest. Nauk*, No. 1, 17-32 (1951). — Cements of low and high aluminite content were used to determine the kinetics of strength increase. Addition of any amount of sulfite alcohol wash water causes, after mixing, dilution and drop in plastic strength. This is followed by a sharp rise in plastic strength. Addition of wash water at which maximum strength occurs increases with amount of tricalcium aluminite in the cement and its dispersion. Rise in strength is explained by lack of plasticizer to stabilize the newly formed particles which become linked along the unprotected portions of the surface, forming a coagulation-crystalline structure. Addition of gypsum produced similar results: at first dilution, followed by a sharp rise in plastic strength. Addition of both wash water and gypsum seems to cause integration of their stabilizing and dispersing effects. If the addition of one is large compared with the amount of tricalcium aluminite, then no amount of the second will cause the cement to harden too early. If the addition of one or the other is small for the cement of given mineral composition, they cannot prevent the formation of a coagulation-crystalline structure. Such a structure occurs, without any addition, when the cement mixture is ground during mixing. Subsequent grinding destroys this structure. The structure is thixotropic. The maximum volume of precipitate formed in the free settling of suspension corresponds to the formation of coagulation-crystalline structure in the system. This structure is destroyed by stirring the suspension. B.Z.K.

Chair Colloid Chem.

LUK'YANOVA, O.I.

SEGALOVA, Ye.Ye.; REBINDER, P.A.; LUK'YANOVA, O.I.

Physical and chemical investigation of structure formation in cement suspensions. Vest.Mosk.un. 9 no.2:17-32 F '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Kafedra kolloidnoy khimii. (Cement)

LUK'YANOVA, O. I., and SEGALOVA, Ye. Ye.

"Study of the Structure Formation in Suspensions of Cement Clinkers and of the Influence of Admixtures of Hydrofiltering Plasticizers" (Issledovaniye strukturoobrazovaniya v suspenziyakh tsenemtnykh klinkerov i vliyaniya dobovok gidrofil'nykh plastifikatorov) from the book Trudy of the Third All-Union Conference on Colloid Chemistry, pp. 26-36, Iz. AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956

Report given at above Conference, Minsk, 21-4 Dec 53. Research conducted in the Chair of Colloid Chemistry, Moscow State U., graduate Students Z. D. TULOVSKAYA, and S. I. KONTOPOVICH Participated)

Effect of addition of a hydrophilic plasticizer on the properties of cement-sulfate binders
 Zhukova, S. M. *Stroitel'stvo*, 1967, No. 1, p. 15. *Tr. Vsesoyuzn. Nauch. Inst. Stroy. Mekh.* Moscow, 1967, No. 1, p. 15. *Zhur.* 19, 82-9 (1967). — Calciumsulfate (I) was irreversibly adsorbed by portland cement (II) powder (of about 0.3 sq. m./g.) and the amt. α adsorbed by 1 g. II increased linearly with the ratio of I:II and independently of the amt. of H_2O . The content of I in the solid was determined gravimetrically after lowering the pH to ≤ 4 as the color intensity of I was independent of pH at pH ≤ 3 . The sedimentation vol. of II had a min. at $\alpha = 1.5$ and at small α , I prevented structure formation of II and at larger α , particles of II were coated with thick films of I. The time of setting of II was raised by I; it was greater the smaller the specific surface of II, the smaller the content of $3CaO \cdot Al_2O_3$ in II, and the greater the ratio of H_2O :II. During the setting period, the content of I in the solid slowly decreased. The strength of the set II was raised by moderate addns. of I (e.g., 0.1-1%). The amt. of chemically-bound H_2O in II increased with the content of I, but the rate of binding H_2O was uniformly raised only by small addns. of I (e.g., 0.6%).
 I. L. Biktanov

LUK'YANOVA, O.I.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Colloid Chemistry, Dispersion Systems.

B-14

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 4045.

Author : O.I. Luk'yanova, Ye. Ye. Segalova, P.A. Rebinder.

Inst :

Title : Heat Liberation in Initial Period of Cement Hydration with Plasticizer Additions.

Orig Pub: Kolloidn. zh., 1957, 19, No 4, 459-464.

Abstract: Methods of quantitative study of initial heat liberation at cement (I) hydration under the conditions of cement mortar slaked inside a calorimeter were developed. The heat liberation kinetics at the initial hydration stage of gypsum-free I with various three-calcium aluminate contents and the influence of hydrophilic plasticizer SSB additions in amounts of 0.1 to 1.0% of the I weight on heat liberation kinetics were studied. The induction stage of I hydration (with reference to heat liberation) increases with the increase of the

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20-6-32/47

AUTHORS: Luk'yanova, O. I.
Luk'yanova, O. I., Segalova, Ye. Ye., Rebinder, P. A.,
Academician

TITLE: On the Nature of the Induction Period in the Hydration of Portland Cement With Additions of a Hydrophilic Plastifier (O prirode induktsionnogo perioda gidratatsii portlandtsementa s dobavkami gidrofil'nogo plastifikatora).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 6, pp. 1034-1036 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The interaction between Portland cement with water takes place without a perceptible induction period. The hydrophilic plastifiers (ligno-sulphonates of the "sulphite distiller's wash", in the following called SSS) bring about an induction period. This fact is beside other favorable influences of these additions used for the consolidation of the disperse structure of the cement stone. In spite of several works dealing with the part played by the SSS (references 1-5) the causes of the induction period remain unknown. It is the object of the present paper to determine the part played by the adsorption of the surface-active substance from the water medium of the suspension on the developing small crystals and points of formation of the new phase, the new hydrate formations. The authors found that the initial adsorption of the lignosulpho-

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20-6-32/47

On the Nature of the Induction Period in the Hydration of Portland
Cement With Additions of a Hydrophilic Plastifier.

nates in the cement suspension may be considerably reduced and its content in the water medium correspondingly increased. This can be done by the introduction of small quantities of salt which form insoluble compounds at the surface of the cement particles and can therefore be better absorbed by cement than lignosulphonates. Carbonates of alkali metals especially act in this manner. Alone, without SSS, they are not capable of bringing about the induction period. The calorimetrical investigation of the cement hydration leads to the determination of the kinetics of the separation of heat (figure 1). The addition of 0,5 % SSS leads to a shorter induction period, after which the hydration takes place more intensively than without such additions. The induction period is rapidly prolonged by increasing K_2CO_3 additions. The separation of heat during this period increases almost proportional with the duration, and the total separation of heat during the induction period increases with increasing content of SSS in the liquid medium. The same rules are also noticed for the separation of heat with increasing total content of SSS in the cement suspension in the case of an equal effective carbonate content (figure 2). By effective quantity is to be understood that which remains after deduction of the

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20-6-32/47

On the Nature of the Induction Period in the Hydration of Portland
Cement With Additions of a Hydrophilic Plastifier.

quantity consumed in the exchange reaction with the Ca-lignosulphonates. The phenomena described raise the assumption that the beginning of the induction period is caused by the presence of a hydrophilic surface-active substance in the liquid medium of the suspension. Thus the chief factors determining the duration of the induction period of the cement hydration in the presence of SSS are:

- a) the initial concentration of the plastifier in the water medium of the cement suspension which is dependent on its total content and on the quantity of adsorption at the primary cement particles,
- b) the velocity of the binding of the plastifier by developing crystallization points of the hydroaluminate. It has to be pointed out that the stabilizing action of the layers of adsorption of the lignosulphonates of the SSS also plays an obvious part in the plastifying total effect. Thereby the formation of the coagulation-structures is prevented. These layers may also slow down the dissolution of primary cement particles in the water.

There are 2 figures, and 7 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1957.
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.
Card 3/3

SOV-69-20-5-15/23

AUTHORS: Luk'yanova, O.I., Daryusina, S.A.

TITLE: The Mechanism of the Action of Mixed Additions to Cement on the Base of Hydrophilic Plasticizer (O mekhanizme deystviya smeshannykh dobavok k tsementu na osnove gidrofil'nogo plastifikatora)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1958, Vol XX, Nr 5, pp 628-635 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The induction period of cement is increased 5-10 times if the mixing water contains alcohol-sulfite slops (SSB) and salts of alkaline metals or ammonia with anions in quantities of about 1% of the cement weight. The physical-chemical mechanism of these additions are here studied. Figure 1 shows the dependence of the induction period on the content of inorganic salts at constant quantities of SSB. Salts with CO_3^{2-} anions show the greatest influence on the duration of the induction period, SO_4^{2-} anions the weakest. The nature of the cation is of minor interest. After an optimum of the salt content is reached, the induction period is shortened (Figure 2). The kinetics for the binding of SSB under the action of potassium carbonate are given in Figure 3. The initial adsorption of SSB is reduced and the period for binding SSB is increased. The initial adsorption in the

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SOV-69-20-5-15/23

The Mechanism of the Action of Mixed Additions to Cement on the Base of Hydrophilic Plasticizer

presence of K_2CO_3 reaches a maximum when the potassium carbonate content is 1-1.5%. The initial adsorption is dependent only on the K_2CO_3 value, not on the water-cement ratio in the suspension. The anions form, with potassium, an insoluble compound which is adsorbed by the surface of the initial particles of the cement, reducing their adsorption capacity for SSB. Figure 6 shows the heat emission during hydration of the cement with the addition of 0.5% SSB and various carbonate content. Cement without an addition shows no induction period. The heat emission for cement with a 6-% plaster content is demonstrated by Figure 7. An addition of SSB increases the heat emission. There are 9 graphs and 11 references, 10 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy universitet, Khimicheskiy fakul'tet, Kafedra kolloidnoy khimii (Moscow University, Dept. of Chemistry, Chair of Colloid Chemistry)

SUBMITTED:

December 23, 1957

Card 2/2

1. Cements--Preparation 2. Water--Applications 3. Alcohol
--Chemical reactions 4. Sulfides--Chemical reactions

LUK'YANOVA, O. I.

"The Structuro-Chemical Conditions of Stabilization of Sulfates by Hydration."

report presented at the Section on Colloid Chemistry; VIII Mendeleyev Conference of General and Applied Chemistry, Moscow, 16-23 March 1959.
(Koll. Zhur. v. 21, No. 4, pp. 509-511)

CHEHOU PI -I [Chou P'ing-i]; LEVINOVA, O.I.; SEKACH, Ye.Ye.

Metastable solutions of calcium silicates. Dokl. AN SSSR 141
no.1:165-167 N 1963. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom N.A. Molodtsovom.
(Calcium silicate)
(Solution Chemistry)

LUK'YANOVA, O.I.; CHZHOU PIN-I [Chou P'ing-i]; SEGALOVA, Ye.Ye.

Dispersity variation in the process of hydration of calcium
silicates β - Ca_2SiO_4 and Ca_2SiO_5 . Dokl.AN SSSR 144 no.1:163-
166 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.
(Calcium silicates) (Hydration)

CHZHOU PIN-I [Chou P'ing-i]; SEGALOVA, Ye.Ye.; LUK'YANOVA, O.I.

Hydration and formation of hardening crystallization structures
in concentrated suspensions of β -di- and tricalcium silicates.
Koll. zhur. 26 no.3:373-379 My-Je '64.

Formation of supersaturated solutions in the hydration of
 β -di and tricalcium silicate. in dilute aqueous suspensions.
Ibid.:341-349

Differentiation of water in cement stone from the nature of its
bonding. Ibid.:367-372 (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskii institut legkoy promyshlennosti.

LUK'YANOVA, O.I.; OVAROVA, I.Yu.; REBINSKY, V.A., Abstract

Physicochemical properties of sodium silicates rich in silica.
Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.6:1385-1387 Ap '65.

1965 12:51

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

LUK'YANOVA, O.I.; KHARTSKHAYEVA, S.V.

Calorimetric study of the hydration of sodium metasilicate. Dokl. AN
SSSR 163 no.3:677-680 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Submitted January 15, 1965.

LUK'YANOVA, O.M., kand.med.nauk

Plenary session of the Ukrainian Society of Pediatricians devoted to
problems on rheumatic fever in children. Ped., akush. i gin. 20
no.5:61-63: '58. (MIRA 13:1)

(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

LUK'YANOVA, O.M. [Luk"ianova, O.M.], kand.med.nauk

Third Congress of Pediatricians in the Ukraine. Ped., akush. i gin.
23 no.6:32-34 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

(PEDIATRICS—CONGRESSES)

GMYRYA-NOVI, V.A.; KOVTUN, A.P.; LUK'YANOVA, O.N.; VASECHKO, T.V.

Induced potentials in the auditory area of the cerebral cortex
in trace conditioned reflexes. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 12 no.4:
670-678 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Bogomoletz Institute of Physiology, Ukrainian Academy of
Sciences, Kiev.

GMRYA-NOVI, V.A. [Hmyria-Novy, V.A.]; LUK'YANOVA, O.N. [Luk'ianova, O.M.];
VASECHKO, T.V.

Characteristics of evoked potentials of the auditory regions
of the cerebral cortex. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 11 no.6:717-722
N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Instituta fizic-
logii im. A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev. Submitted August
15, 1964.

BALYAKINA, M.V.; ZHDANOVICH, Ye.S.; LUK'YANOVA, P.V.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Study of pyridoxine hydrochloride. Trudy VNIIV 8:12 '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Pyridoxine)

SIKHARULIDZE, K. and LUK'YANOVA, R.M.

"The Characteristics of Peripheral Blood in Young Children Having Typhoid Fever."
Sbornik v Pomoshch' Uchastkovym Vracham Tbilisskogo Instituta Usovershenstvovaniya
Vrachey (Collection to Assist District Physicians of the Tbilisi Institute for the
Advanced Training of Physicians), Tbilisi, 1951, pp 3, 4, and 10-19.

LORGUS, V.A.; LUK'YANOVA, S.A.

Marine sediments and terraces of the continental shore area
of Sakhalin Gulf. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 20 no.6:75-77
M-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

SELIVANOVA, N.M.; MAYYER, A.I.; LUK'YANOVA, T.A.

Heat of formation of Zn selenate. Zhur. neorg. khim. 8
no.11:2428-2433 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

L 17713-63

EMP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD RDW/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3004067

S/0076/63/037/007/1588/1592

AUTHORS: Selivanova, N. M.; Mayer, A. I.; Luk'yanova, T. A. 59
58

TITLE: Physico chemical properties of selenates
19. Heat of formation of cadmium selenate

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 7, 1963, 1588-1592

TOPIC TAGS: heat of formation, selenic acid, crystallohydrate,
cadmium selenate, crystalline salt, cadmium sulfate

ABSTRACT: Authors analyzed the heats of formation of cadmium selenate. Study deals with the heat effects of the reactions, measured in a calorimeter at 25C. Standard heats of formation of the crystalline salts which are formed from the simple substances are calculated on the basis of the findings. These salts include $\text{CdSeO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and CdSeO_4 . The heats of formation of crystalline salts of $\text{CdSeO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and CdSeO_4 are as follows:
 $\Delta H_{298}^\circ(\text{CdSeO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = -229.41 \text{ kcal/mole}$ and $\Delta H_{298}^\circ(\text{CdSeO}_4) = -155.47 \text{ kcal/mole}$. The above ΔH° values make it possible to calculate

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L 17713-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004067

the energy of the crystalline lattice of these salts. Authors conclude that, on the basis of the obtained energy values for the crystalline lattice, cadmium selenate must be thermally less stable in comparison with cadmium sulfate. Cadmium selenate decomposes between 610 - 670C whereas cadmium sulfate decomposes at 1015 - 1050C. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskij institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow chemical engineering institute)

SUBMITTED: 26May62

DATE ACQ: 15Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, CH

NO REF SQV: 009

OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

ZHUNINA, L. A.; SHARAY, V. N.; KHRIPKOVA, N. N.; LUKYANOVA, T. T.

"On some structural peculiarities of $\text{CaO-MgO-SiO}_2\text{-(R}_2\text{O, R}_2\text{O}_3\text{)}$ system glasses."

report submitted for 4th All-Union Conf on Structure of Glass, Leningrad,
16-21 Mar 64.

L 11852-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(b) GS/WH

ACC. NR: AT6000512

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0404/0407

AUTHOR: Zhunina, L. A.; Sharay, V. N.; Mazurenko, V. D.; Khripkova, N. N.;
Luk'yanova, T. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: Certain structural features of the products of crystallization of the
CaO-MgO-SiO₂ + (R₂O, R₂O₃) system

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu, 4th. Lening-
rad, 1964. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye (Vitreous state); trudy soveshchaniya,
Leningrad, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 404-407

TOPIC TAGS: catalyzed crystallization; glass property, silicate glass, glass

ABSTRACT: The article presents some data gathered during the study of the cat-
alyzed crystallization within the glasses of the CaO-MgO-SiO₂ system. Pro-
ducts of thermal processing were studied by extracting various oxides in 2n
sulfuric acid and by x-ray, petrographic, thermographic, and electron microscope
methods. Results concerning the oxide content in glasses made from chemically
pure reagents (Pch) and those having a small sodium fluoride admixture (66) are
shown in graphs. Analysis of all the results shows that the heterogeneous

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L 11852-66

ACC NR: AT6000512

crystallization of the glasses in the system studied follows the pattern of complex solid solution formation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11,20,07 / SUBM DATE: 22May65 / ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2

hw

L 38864-66 EWT(f. /EWP(e) WH/WW

ACC NR: AR6015906

SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/022/B066/B066

AUTHOR: Zhunina, L. A.; Sharay, V. N.; Tsitko, V. F.; Khripkova, N. N.; Luk'yanova, T. T.; Mazurenko, V. D.

TITLE: Crystallization¹ of glasses in the CaO-MgO-SiO₂ system¹⁵ in the presence of other components ⁴² B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 22B478

REF SOURCE: Sb. Stekloobrazn. sostoyaniye. T. 3. Vyp. 4. Minsk, 1964, 69-74

TOPIC TAGS: glass, calcium oxide, magnesium oxide, silicon dioxide, crystallization

ABSTRACT: Dilatometric, petrographic, and x-ray diffraction methods were used to study the crystallization of glasses in the CaO-MgO-SiO₂ system in the presence of Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, Cr₂O₃, MgO, and Na₂O. It was found that Cr₂O₃ and Fe₂O₃ accelerate the process of formation of the spinel phase, which forms numerous centers around which the main pyroxene phase crystallizes. Na₂O has a direct catalytic effect on the pyroxene phase and promotes the ordering of the process of pyroceramization as a whole. It is recommended that the three catalysts Cr₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, and Na₂O be added simultaneously. Ya. Shenkin. [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 07,11

Card 1/1

LUK'YANOVA, Y. D. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Livenskiye Hens and
Improving ^{event of} Their Productive Qualities (^{according to working} Experience Gained in the
Livenskiy ^{Fowl} Bird Sovkhoz)." Mos, 1957. 18 pp 20 cm. (Mos Order of
Lenin Agricultural Academy im K. ~~Mr~~ A. Timiryazev), 110 copies
(KL, 25-57, 116)

-102-
113

LUK'YANOVA, V.D.

USSR/From Animals. Domesticated Poul.

The Jour: Def Zhar-tal., No 20, 1953, 92657.

Author : Sazonov, S.I., Ozerov, A.V., Sazonov, Ya. Ya., Pugachev,

Yakovlev, L.I., V.D. Vokresenskiy, V.A.

Institute : Moscow Agricultural Academy in K.M. Timiryazev.

Title : Raising Chicks on Deep Litter.

Orig Ref: Pribludiro, 1957, No 126-131.

Abstract: The experiment was made at the experimental base of the Moscow Agricultural Academy in K.M. Timiryazev. 159 day old chicks of the Russian White, Moscow, and Bantam breeds, 1000, 1500, and 2000 gms. were placed in individual sections of the coop with 10-12 chicks per square meter of floor. Dry slaked lime was poured onto the floor (1 kg per 1 m²

Card : 1/2

USSR/From Animals. Domesticated Poul.

The Jour: Def Zhar-tal., No 20, 1953, 92657.

of flooring) and then onto the lime one put a 5-6 cm layer of wood shavings. Every 2 weeks fresh shavings were poured on. By the time the chicks were 3 months old the layer of litter had reached 15-25 cm. The chicks developed well and weighed 1.2-1.5 kg when 3 months old. Some 91-97% were maintained. The feed cost was satisfactory: for 1 kg of additional weight an average of 4.3 - 4.5 feed units was consumed. Keeping the chicks on deep litter promoted rapid growth and development and considerably reduced the lay-out of maintenance labor expended on the feed. -- M.K. Sarvachko.

Card : 2/2

USSR/Farm Animals. Domesticated Fowl.

Q

Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92656.

Author : Smetnev, S.I., Shapovalov, Ya. Ya., Lul'yanova, V.D.

Inst : Moscow Agricultural Academy.

Title : Raising Chicks for Meat on Deep Litter.

Orig Pub: Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. in. K.A. Timiryazeva, 1957,
vyp 30, ch. 2, 228-233.

Abstract: One kg of slaked lime and a 5-6 cm layer of wood shaving litter were poured for each 1 m² of floor. Every two weeks the same litter was added. At the end of the test the thickness of the litter had reached 15-20 cm. The chicks were fed from self-feeders with feed mixtures, grain and mash twice each day. Raising chicks on deep litter is linked to

Card : 1/2

USSR/Farm Animals. Domesticated Fowl.

Q

Ис Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92656.

the small financial and labor expenditures and the high costs of feed. At three months old the weight of the chicks was 1-1.3 kg. The slaughter weight surpassed 88%. The chicks were 90-97% preservable.

Card : 2/2

93

KHUNDANOV, L.Ye.; DEVIATOVA, A.P.; PADALCO, Z.F.; LUK'YANOVA, V.I.;
SHKURKO, Ye.D.

Comparative study on the effectiveness of antibiotics and γ -globulin
in experimental melioidosis. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.7:
114-117 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Irkutskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
protivochumnogo instituta Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka.
(MELOIDOSIS) (ANTIBIOTICS) ...
(GAMMA GLOBULIN)

LUKYANOVA, V.P.

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - (Normal and Pathologic).
Respiratory System.

S-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12344

Author : Lukyanova, V.P.

Inst : -

Title : Pulmonary Structure and the Broncho-Vascular Stroma of Dog Lungs.

Orig Pub : Tr. Odessk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1955, 7, 41-55

Abstract : A study was made of lungs from 220 adult dogs, 5 young dogs and 126 embryos and fetuses. Canine lungs are typically lobar; the right lung consists of four and the left lung of 3 lobes (upper, cardiac, diaphragmatic and a small right retrocardial lobe). The lungs are completely divided into bronchovascular units which accounts for their high mobility during respiration. There is commonly an adhesion between the contiguous upper and middle lobes near their obtuse border. Characteristics of the shape of each lobe

Card 1/3

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - (Normal and Pathologic).
Respiratory System.

S-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12344

are described. Shortening of the diaphragmatic lobe especially on the right, as well as thickening and widening of the cranial end of the right upper lobe was observed. A peculiar accessory dorsal lobe (lobus dorsalis) was found on both sides in 44.23% of the cases, on the left side only in 29.33%, on the right side only in 8.17%, and was absent in 18.27% of the cases. The caudal, narrowed end of the right upper lobe is usually found separate as an incomplete small lobule in 72.12%. The weight and size of single lobes of both lungs are given. The right lung is 1.37 times as heavy as the left one. Arborization of the bronchial tree and the pulmonary vessels and their peculiarities in dogs are described. The right upper bronchus is branched slightly below bifurcation of the trachea (in 1/3 of the cases) or at the level of bifurcation, or, at times, above it, becoming a tracheal bronchus

Card 2/3

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - (Normal and Pathologic).
Respiratory System.

S-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1957, 12344

(in 2/3 of the cases).

The chief pulmonary arteries are dorso-lateral to the corresponding bronchi, and the chief veins are ventromedial (positions in the retrocardial lobe and the caudal portion of the right upper lobe are exceptions).

Card 3/3

LUKYANOVA, V.P.

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - (Normal and Pathologic).
Respiratory System.

S-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 123⁴⁵

Author : Lukyanova, V.P.

Inst : -

Title : The Natural Shape of Lungs and Their Lobes in the Pleural Cavity of Dogs.

Orig Pub : Tr. Odessk. s. -kh. in-ta, 1955, 7, 103-114

Abstract : The shape of pulmonary lobes in their natural, spread position in dogs, changes considerably with the degree of stretching. The shape of the upper lobes, especially the left lobe, changes abruptly. The free, pointed portion of the left lobe becomes greatly enlarged, stretching 1.0-2.5 cm. beyond the limits of the first rib, asymmetrically placed in a special pleural recess under the trachea, and abruptly bending to the right. Special dorsal lobules become conspicuous and enlarged. Three constitutional

Card 1/3

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - (Normal and Pathologic).
Respiratory System.

S-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 123⁴⁵

types may be distinguished according to the shape of their lungs: (1) long and narrow (leptomorphous), (2) intermediate (mesomorphous) and (3) short and broad (endomorphous). The lobe topography and the projections on the thoracic walls are described. The heart in dogs is almost completely covered by the lungs (upper and cardiac lobes) and remains uncovered only along a narrow space (slightly displaced to the left) adjacent to the inner surface of the sternum from its 4th to 6th segments. The sharp ends of the canine lungs protrude rather abruptly beyond the limits of the thorax, being situated in special pleural evaginations (recesses). The upper recesses in the cervical region, especially the left one, and the lumbar recesses which are narrow and flattened in their terminal portions (the depth of the left recess is 3.3 cm. and the right one 2.7 cm.) which are not completely filled by the lungs (sinuses) are

Card 2/3

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - (Normal and Pathologic)..
Respiratory System.

S-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12345

sharply pronounced.

Costodiaphragmatic sinuses are a special type of serosal recess; they are slitlike spaces along the sharp edges of the diaphragmatic lobes which are incompletely filled by lung tissue.

Card 3/3

LUK'YANOVA, V.P.

Development of pulmonary lobe structures in the ontogenesis of
dog. Dokl. AN SSSR 105 no.4:870-872 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Odesskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. Predstavleno akade-
mikom Ye.N. Pavlovskiy.
(Lungs) (Embryology--Mammals) (Dogs)

USSR / Farm Animals. Dogs.

Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 21277

Author : Luk'yanova, V. P.

Inst : Odessa Institute of Agriculture

Title : The Heart's Forms and Types in Dogs

Orig Pub : Tr. Odessk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 12, 75-84

Abstract : Four heart types were determined in 150 mongrel dogs; cone-elliptically shaped (incidence of 34 percent), elliptically shaped (42.6 percent), elliptically-spherically shaped (26 percent) and spherically shaped (7.4 percent). The left auricle may be well developed (9.3 percent), medium well (87.4 percent), and poorly (3.3 percent). A number of other characteristics of the inner and outer heart structure are described.

Card 1/1

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LUK'YANOVA, Ye. D.
VANYUKOVA, O.P.; GOROSHKINA, N.A.; DREYSIN, G.I.; LUK'YANOVA, Ye.D.;
RYATOVA, G.S.; SAMOYLOVA, I.G.; DARKOV, G.V.; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn.red.

[State budgets of the Union republics in the fifth five-year plan;
a statistical manual] Gosudarstvennyye biudzety soluznykh respublik
v piatoi piatiletke; statisticheskii sbornik. Moskva, Gosfinizdat,
1957. 174 p. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Byudzhethnoye upravleniye.
(Budget)

VANYUKOVA, O.P.; DREYSIN, G.I.; LUK'YANOVA, Ye.D.; RYATOVA, G.S.; SAMOYLOVA, L.G.; DARKOV, G.V.; IL'VOVSKIY, S., *otv.red.*; LEBEDEV, A., *tekhn.red.*

[Expenditures on social and cultural measures in the state budget of the U.S.S.R.; a statistical manual] Raskhody na sotsial'no-kul'turnye meropriyatiya po gosudarstvennomu byudzhetu SSSR; statisticheskii sbornik. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1958. 90 p.

(MIRA 12:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Byudzhethnoye upravleniye. 2. Otdel finansovo-ekonomicheskoy statistiki Byudzhethnogo upravleniya Ministerstva finansov SSSR (for Vanyukova, Dreysin, Luk'yanova, Ryatova, Samoylova, Darkov).

(Budget)

DARKOV, G.V.. Prinimali uchastiye: GORCHEV, I.I.; DREYSIN, G.I.; DRABENOK, P.D.; LUK'YANOVA, Ye.D.; PASEKOVA, V.D.; TYATOVA, G.S.; FILIPPOVA, A.N.. IL'VOVSKIY, S.Z., otv.red.; ROSHCHINA, L., red.; TELEGINA, T., tekhn.red.

[Local budgets of the U.S.S.R.; statistical collection] Mestnye biudzhety SSSR; statisticheskii sbornik. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1960. 326 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Byudzhethnoye upravleniye. (Budget--Statistics)

VANYUKOVA, O.P.; DREYSIN, G.I.; LUK'YANOVA, Ye.D.; RYATOVA, G.S.;
SAMOYLOVA, L.G.; IL'VOVSKII, D.; ~~Gov. red.~~; LEBEDEV, A.,
tekhn. red.

[Expenditures for social and cultural measures from the
state budget of the U.S.S.R.; statistical abstract] Ras-
khody na sotsial'no-kul'turnye meropriyatia po gosudarstven-
nomu biudzhetu SSSR; statisticheskii sbornik. Moskva, Gos-
finizdat, 1958. 90 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Byudzhetnoye upravleniye. 2. Ot-
del finansovo-ekonomicheskoy statistiki Byudzhetnogo uprav-
leniya Ministerstva finansov SSSR (for Vanyukova, Dreysin,
Luk'yanova, Ryatova, Samoylova). (Budget).

LUK'YANOVA, Ye. I.

DECEASED

1964

INORGANIC
CHEMISTRY

c. '63

LUK'YANOVA, Ye, M.

LUK'YANOVA, Ye, M. -- "Some Functions of the Liver in Rickets among Children."
Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Medical Institute imeni Academician A. A.
Bogomolets. Kiev, 1954. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in
Medical Sciences.)

So; Knizhaya Letopis' No 3, 1956

LUK'YANOVA, Ye. M.

KHOKHOL, Ye. N., redaktor; BALABAN, V.G., redaktor; KOL'NER, P.Yu.,
redaktor; ~~LUK'YANOVA, Ye. M., redaktor~~; MAKSIMOVICH, N.A., redaktor;
SIGALOV, D.L., redaktor; TIMOSHENKO, L.V., redaktor; LOKHMATYY,
Ye. G., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Transactions of the second Congress of Pediatricians of the
Ukrainian S.S.R. in 1955] Trudy II s'ezda vrachei-pediatrov
Ukrainskoi SSR. Red. kollegiya E.N. Khokhol i dr. Kiev, Gos.
med. izd-vo USSR, 1956. 314 p. (MLRA 10:4)

1. S'ezd vrachei-pediatrov Ukrainakoy SSR. 2d, 1955.
(PEDIATRICS)

STAL'NENKO, Ye.S.; LUK'YANOVA, Ye.M. [Luk'ianova, O.M.]; KHVUL', G.M.
[Khvul', H.M.]

Electroencephalograms of healthy and sick children. Fiziol.zhur.
6 no.1:44-40 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany materinstva
i detstva.

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

MOSTOVAYA, Larisa Aleksandrovna [Mostova, L.O.], kand. med. nauk; ^{ye}
POKID'KO, O.D. [Pokyd'ko, O.D., translator]; LUK'YANOVA, ^{ye} D.M.,
red.; GITSHTEYN, A.D. [Hitshtein, A.D.], tekhn. red.

[Breast feeding of infants during their first year of life]
Hrudne vyhodovuvannia ditei pershoho roku zhyttia. Kyiv,
Derzh. med. vyd-vo URSR, 1961. 12 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(BREAST FEEDING)

LUK'YANOVA, Yelena Mikhaylovna[Lukianova, O.M.], kand. med. nauk;
VASIL'YEV, O.P.[Vasil'iev, O.P.], translator; BEREZNITSKAYA, S.A.
[Bereznits'ka, S.A.], red.; BYKOV, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Prevention and treatment of acute catarrhs of the respiratory tract in children] Zapobihannia ta likuvannia hostrykh katariv dykhal'nykh shliakhiv u ditei. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo URSR, 1961. 18 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(CATARRH) (CHILDREN--DISEASES)

KHOKHOL, Ye.N., prof., red.; BALABAN, V.G., prof., red.; KOL'NER, R.Yu.; SIGALOV, D.L., red.; LUK'YANOVA, Ye.M., kand.med.nauk, red.; ANDRUSHCHUK, A.A., kand.med.nauk, red.; BABKO, I.M., kand.med.nauk, red.; BYKOV, N.M., tekhn.red.

[Acute gastrointestinal diseases of non-dysenterial etiology in young children; proceedings of a Republic Meeting and Broadened Plenum of the Pediatrics Society of the Ukraine] Ostrye zheludochno-kishechnye zabolevaniia nedizenterii noi etiologii u detei rannego vozrasta; trudy. Red. koll.: E.N.Khokhol i dr. Kiev, Gos.med.izd-vo USSR, 1961. 199 p.

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Respublikanskoye soveshchaniye i rasshirennyy plenum nauchnogo obshchestva detskikh vrachey Ukrainy, Odessa, 1959. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Khokhol).

(DIGESTIVE ORGANS--DISEASES)

LUK'YANOVA, Ye.N.; MARIPOV, T.M.; POVAROV, A.V.; RABKOV, K.N.;
SHEKHTMAN, P.A.

Analysis of the prospecting methods of the Kansay lead-
zinc deposit. Trudy SAIGIMSa no.3:93-153 '63.

(MIRA 17:9)

MEDYANIK, R.V., otv. red.; PAP, A.G., zam. otv. red.; KHOKHOL,
Ye.N., red. [deceased]; LUK'YANOVA, Ye.M., red.;
ANDROSHCHUK, A.A., red.; KOL'NER, R.Yu., red.

[Pneumonia in young children] Pnevmonia u detei rannego
vozrasta. Kiev, Zdorov'ia, 1965. 229 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany
materinstva i detstva.

LUK'YANOVA, Ye.N.; MARIPOV, T.M.; KOROLEV, A.V.; RABKOV, K.N.; SHEKHTMAN, P.A.

Analyzing prospecting methods and the technical and economic indices of geological prospecting in the complex metal deposits of Central Kansay. Biul. nauch.-tekh. inform. VIMS no.2:3-7 '63.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii i mineral'nogo syr'ya, Tashkent.

LUK'YANOVA, Ye.N., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Resistance of plum to Blystigma infection. Zashch. rast. ot vred.
i bol. 8 no.7:14 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Umanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

SHEKHTMAN, P.A.; LUK'YANOVA, Ye.N.

Methods of determining and analyzing specific expenditures in
prospecting for minerals. Uch.zap.SAIGIMS no.5:143-147 '61.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Prospecting)

ZHERBELE, I.Ya. [Zerbele, I.], starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LUK'YANOVA, Ye.N.,
kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Coccomyces infection of stone fruit. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.
8 no.5:20-21 My '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Pribaltiyskaya stantsiya zashchity rasteniy, Riga (for
Zherbele). 2. Umanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for
Luk'yanova).

(Latvia--Fungi, Phytopathogenic)
(Bukovina--Fungi, Phytopathogenic)
(Stone fruit--Diseases and pests)

GELLER, L.I.; SAKAYEVA, S.Z.; MUSINA, S.S.; KOGAN, Ya.D.; BELOMYTTSEVA,
L.A.; OSTROVSKAYA, R.S.; VOLOKHOV, Ya.P.; LUK'YANOVA, Ye.S.;
POPOVA, R.M.; MOSKATEL'NIKOVA, Ye.V.

Effect of noise on arterial pressure; etiology of hypertension.
Ter. arkh. 35 no.7:83-86 JI'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kliniki (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik L.I.Geller)
Ufimskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny i
professional'nykh zabolevaniy (dir. - kand. med. nauk G.M.
Mukhametova).

LUK'YANOVA, Z.

"The Work of the Medical Assistant is Vital and Honorable."
Fel'dsher i Akusher., No. 2, 1949.

SERGEYEV, B.F.; LUK'YANOVA, Z.K.

Importance of piled semicoke in the process of self-ignition
of milled peat. Torf. prom. 38 no.4:15-17 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Peat)

SERGEYEV, B.F.; LUK'YANOVA, Z.K.

Experience in simulating the self-heating process of milled
peat. Torf. prom. 38 no.6:20-24 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Peat)

SERGEYEV, B.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; LUK'YANOVA, Z.K., inzh.

Heat emission by milled peat in the process of oxidation.
Torf. prom. 39 no.5:20-23 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
torfyanoy promyshlennosti.

MARKOV, G.S.; IVANOV, V.P.; KRYUCHKOV, B.P.; LUK'YANOVA, Zh.F.;
NIKULIN, V.P.; CHERNOBAY, V.F.

Protozoans and ticks parasitizing on reptiles on the Caspian Sea
region. Uch. zap. Volg. gos. ped. inst. no.16:106-110 '64.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra zoologii Volgogradskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogi-
cheskogo instituta.

LUK'YANOVA-SHEKHORKINA, A.F.; ZAKASOVSKAYA, M.V.

Occurrence of bauxite rocks in the Far East. Soob. DVFAH SSSR no.10:
129-133 '59. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial imeni V.L.Komarova Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

(Chernigovka District--Bauxite)

LUK'YANOVICH, F.K. [deceased].

Biology, geographical distribution, and systematics of the species
of the subgenus *Bothynoderes* s.str. (Coleoptera, Curculionidae).
Ent. oboz. 37 no.1:105-123 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Weevils) (Beets--Diseases and pests)

VALKADAYEU, Petr [Valkadaeu, P.]; LUK'YANOVICH, I., red.; YARMOLENKO, V.
[IARMOLENKA, V.], tekhn. red.

[Andrei Khudziakou, a machinery operator] Mekhanizatar Andrei
Khudziakou. Minsk, Dziarzh.vyd-vo BSSR. Red. masava-palit.lit-
ry, 1961. 43 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Farm mechanization)

KHADKEVICH, Taras; LUK'YANOVICH, I., red.; SLAVYANIN, I., tekhn. red.

[White Russia, my homeland] Maia Belarus'. Minsk, Derzh. vyd-
vo BSSR. Red. masava-palit.lit-ry, 1961. 98 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(White Russia--Description and travel)

SHARAPOV, Vasil'y Ivanovich; LUK'YANOVICH, I., red.; YERMOLENKO, V.,
tekhn. red.

[Minsk in the seven-year plan] Minsk v semiletke. Minsk, Gos.
izd-vo BSSR, Red. massovo-polit. lit-ry, 1961. 77 p.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Predsedatel' ispolnitel'nogo komiteta Minskogo gorodskogo
Soveta deputatov trudyashchikhaya (for Sharapov).

(Minsk--Economic policy)

(Minsk--Civic improvement)

KHADKEVICH, Taras; LUK'YANOVICH, I., red.; STEPANOVA, N., tekhn.
red.

[My White Russia; a sketch] Moia Belorussiia; ocherk. Minsk,
Izd-vo "Belarus'," 1963. 158 p. (MIRA 17:3)

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The structure of sorbents determined by means of the electron microscope. L. V. Radushkevich and V. M. Lukyanovich (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 24, 21-42 (1950).—The sorbents were deposited on films from suspensions (suitable for Al_2O_3 and SiO_2) or from dust or rubbed in a film-forming material. Over 1000 specimens of active C were studied. Com. specimens all give similar pictures but different spots of a specimen have different structures, i.e., active C is not uniform. The dimensions of the visible pores in sugar charcoal increased when the total pore vol. was increased by longer heating. SiO_2 gels (12 specimens were studied) belonged to one of 3 classes: (a) transparent SiO_2 gels, mechanically strong, showed no pores and were similar to quartz fragments, (b) gels consisting of crystals 500-1000 Å. the pores between which had diam. at 100-600 Å.; and (c) intermediate structures. Generally, electron microscope results agreed with adsorption data. J. J. Bikerman

LUR'YANOVICH, V.M.

Electron-microscopy of highly dispersed systems. V. M. Lur'yanyich and L. V. Kozubkovich. *Soviet Journal of Microscopy*, *Vysokomagnitnyye i elektronnyye mikroskopy*, 1951, 29-40 (1953). *Nauka S.S.S.R., Trudy Sovetskoye 1951*, 29-40 (1953). Electron-microscopic photographs are shown and discussed as follows: (1) artificial graphite contg. 8.5% FeO, (2) carbon blacks from carboxylates, graphite, and CO, (3) cuprene, (4) charcoal from sugar, (5) silica gels, (6) SnSO_4 and FeSO_4 . Examples are also shown of destruction caused by the electron beam in materials investigated, such as (a) KCl crystals, (b) FeSO_4 , (c) chrysotile. Also shown are pictures of natural adsorbents such as glauconitic earth, abrasive products, salts of As , V_2O_5 , V_2O_4 , As (free and pox.), and V_2O_5 treated with AgNO_3 and NH_4SCN .

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4630* Electron-Microscope Study of Fine Structures by Means of Their Intensification. (In Russian.) A. V. Bromberg, Y. M. Lukianovich, V. V. Nemtsova, L. V. Radushkevich, and K. V. Chumilov. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR*, new ser., v. 74, Aug. 11, 1951, p. 827-830. The structure of sols of V_2O_5 and $AgNO_3$ were investigated. Results are illustrated and discussed.

LUK'YANOVICH, V. M.

USSR/Chemistry - Adsorption

21 Feb 51

"Investigation of the Structure of an Adsorbent by Several Independent Methods,"
NN. Avgul', O.M. Dzhigit, N.M. Kamakin, A.V. Kiselev, V.M. Luk'yanovich, I.Ye. Neymark,
R. Yu. Sheynfayn, Moscow State U imeni M.V. Lomonosov, Inst Phys Chem, Acad Sci Ukrainian
SSR, Inst Phys Chem, Acad Sci USSR, Groznyy Sci Res Petroleum Inst

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXVI, No 6, pp 855,858

Adsorption isotherms of benzene, heptane, and MeOH were taken on uniform roughly porous silica gel (structural type 2). Found surface of adsorbed film to be equal to surface of the adsorbent and not to depend on nature of vapor. Detd distribution of vol of pores by structure-adsorption method, method of pressing N₂ into the pores, and electronic microscope method. Results obtained by the 3 methods checked.

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Electron-microscopic investigation of mutual coagulation of hydrophobic sols. A. V. Bronberg, V. M. Lukyanov, V. V. Nemtsova, L. V. Radushkevich, and K. V. Chumakov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 79, 281-2 (1951).—When neg. hydrosols of V_2O_5 are mixed with positively charged hydrosols of Au (pos. by addn. of $Th(NO_3)_3$), dialyzed $Fe(OH)_3$, or AgI (pos. by excess of $AgNO_3$), particles of the pos. sol are seen to adhere to the threads or rods of V_2O_5 . Distribution of the pos. particles along the threads is uniform, which indicates uniformity of the neg. charge over the surface of the V_2O_5 threads. N. Thom

GTRSP L No. 45

Bromberg, A.V., Luk'yanovich, Y.M., Nemtsova, V.V., Radushkevich, L.V. and Chmutov, K.V.,
Electron microscope studies of fine structure using a development technique, 827-30

Akademiya Nauk S.S.S.R., Doklady Vol. 79 No. 5 1957

C.A.

Electron-microscopic investigation of the mechanism of the growth of the particles in vanadium pentoxide sols. A. V. Bromberg, V. M. Luk'yanyich, V. V. Nemtsova, L. V. Radushkevich, and K. V. Chmutov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 80, 814-17(1951).—The growth of the colloidal particles on aging was observed in (I) a hydrosol of 0.1 g. $V_2O_5/l.$, obtained by peptization, (II) a sol with the V_2O_5 particles "tagged" with crystallites of Ag, obtained by adding 1 ml. 0.01 N $AgNO_3$ to 50 ml. of the foregoing sol, and reduction with 2 drops of 1% NH_2HCl , (III) one obtained by adding 1 ml. 0.05 N $AgNO_3$ to 50 ml. of I, and (IV) one obtained by mixing 25 ml. of II with 1 ml. 0.1 N KNO_3 . After 7 days, the rods in I and II had grown in length to approx. the same degree; after 15 days, the rods had become long threads. By far the majority of the lengthened rods still carried only one Ag crystallite, which indicated that they had grown by crystal from the surrounding true soln. of V_2O_5 . Whereas in the fresh sol about half of the rods carried the Ag crystallite at their end, in the aged sol the Ag crystallite is mostly located near the middle of the rod. In III and IV, the growth in length is very much faster than in I and II, and the aged threads carry not one but several Ag crystallites. This indicates that in the presence of electrolytes, the V_2O_5 rods grow predominantly through end-to-end coagulation. N. Thon

LUK'YANOVICH, V. M. .

USSR/Chemistry - Adsorbents

May/Jun 52

"Natural Adsorbents of the Far East. Part I. Electron-Microscopic Investigation of Natural Adsorbents," V. T. Bykov, V. M. Luk'yanovich, L. V. Radushkevich, Inst of Phys Chem, Acad Sci USSR

"Iz Ak Nauk, Otdel Khim Nauk" No 3, pp 405-409

ash tuffs and their weathering products, decomposed tuff agglomerates of old quaternary volcanoes, bentonite clays, and diatomites were investigated under the electron microscope and their adsorption qualities were detd. The samples used in the test

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are identified only by the general classification given above and by numbers; their exact place of origin is not indicated.

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LUK'YANOVICH, V. M.

USSR/Chemistry - Catalysts

Jan 52

"The Structure of Carbon Formed in the Decomposition of Carbon Monoxide on an Iron Catalyst," L. V. Radushkevich, V. M. Luk'yanovich, Inst of Phys Chem, Moscow, Acad Sci USSR

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXVI, No 1, pp 88-95

On the basis of electronmicroscopic investigation of the shape of carbon particles, assumes that fibrils (presumably consisting of carbides) observed under the microscope are formed 1st, and

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that these fibrils get thicker due to the deposition of graphite. The presence of double, intervened fibrils was observed.

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LUK'YANOVICH, V. M.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

(5)
Electron-microscopic study of coagulation of vanadium
oxide sols with electrolytes. A. V. Bronberg, V. M. Luk'-
yanovich, V. V. Nemtsov, L. V. Radushkevich, and K. V.
Chernov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 85, 360-72
(1952); cf. *C.A.* 47, 9717i. Eight-months-old V_2O_5 sols
(2.3 g./l.) were coagulated with KCl (final concn. 0.1N)
and shaken vigorously in a large vol. of water. From the
resultant suspension preps. were made for electron-micro-
scopic observations. Three photographs are given. Manual
shaking results in partial peptization, and the threads of
 V_2O_5 coalesce into braids. More vigorous mech. or ultra-
sonic agitation produces complete peptization, and the
braids break up into fine threads with only partial coales-
cence. Under certain conditions, especially with high elec-
trolyte concns., surprising results are obtained—the braids
break up and form "droplets." The concn. of electrolyte
necessary to initiate "droplet" formation depends on the
cation; in the order of increasing effectiveness: Li^+ , Na^+ ,
 K^+ , Cs^+ ; or Li^+ , Ca^{++} , Ce^{+++} . Tentative assumptions
are made to explain "droplet" formation. I. Bencowitz.

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